

## CLOSING AUCTION SALE

OF  
Country Club Estates  
Sale Starts At  
Summit Station, on W. & O. D. Car Line  
Wednesday, May 3, 4:30 O'Clock P.M. Sharp  
Rain or Shine

**ONE LOT FREE: MUSIC BY TANSILL'S BAND**  
On April 18 we sold 75 acres of this beautiful tract and decided to put the remaining 25 acres in smaller lots, as we found quite a demand for half-acre lots; at this closing sale, while we are re-subdividing it, no lot will be sold having a frontage of less than 75 feet, and all are very deep, from 300 to 500 feet. Those who attended our sale will tell you that when we place a piece of property under the hammer, it SELLS for absolutely the high dollar, no by-bid, limit or reserves, and on May 3 each and every lot will positively be sold AT YOUR PRICE, and on easy terms; 20% at time of sale, 15% on delivery of contract, balance monthly.

**HOW TO GET THERE:**  
Take any car marked Georgetown, get off at Washington and Old Dominion terminal, and take Great Falls car, and get off at Summit station, walk one block south.

**FREE TRANSPORTATION FROM GEORGETOWN**

One choice lot will be given away as well as other souvenirs to those attending.

**WHAT IS "COUNTRY CLUB ESTATES?"** It is a tract of 100 acres, "IN VIRGINIA," beautifully situated, gently rolling, reached by three stations on the W. & O. D. car line, Summit, Rixey and Jewell, only two blocks from the Washington Golf and Country Club, lying near the most beautiful part of the Potomac, 75 acres of which have already been sold by me to good people, homeseekers, every one of whom is of the type of neighbors you like to live with.

The owners being non-residents, have instructed me to SELL absolutely for the highest bid.

Indeed a wonderful opportunity for the homeseeker or the investor.

*Oliver J. Wallace*

Washington Office: Real Estate at Auction,  
332 Woodward Building. Marshall J. Freeman, Advertising Manager  
Wilmington, N. C.

## STEADY PROGRESS SHOWN IN INDUSTRIAL SURVEY

Data Compiled by Associated Press Reveals  
Gradual Return to Normal  
Conditions.

By the Associated Press.

CHICAGO, April 28.—General improvement in the industrial situation, described in several instances as slow but steady, particularly over conditions as they existed in the winter months, was indicated in reports gathered by the Associated Press from federal, state, labor and industrial leaders in many states of the Union.

Labor commissioners and other officials in virtually every state from which reports were received, not only declared that unemployment had materially lessened in the last few months, but nearly all were optimistic concerning the future, holding that the opening of seasonal lines of work, such as agriculture, and road and building construction would help greatly in absorbing the surplus of workers.

**1,350,000 Still Idle.**

While no definite figure on the present number of unemployed was available, approximately 1,350,000 persons were reported idle in sixteen states from which estimates were received. Large industrial states, such as New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, contributed more than 1,000,000 to the total; New York leading with an estimated 600,000 out of work. The total population of the sixteen states was 12,000,000. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, estimated the unemployed at 5,000,000. Although the number of workers who were not included in the state estimates. The miners' strike, which union officials estimated at involving nearly 700,000 men, was the largest industrial controversy in progress as May day approached, and it was the sizable number of workers affected by textile and stonecutting strikes in shutdowns in New England and in minor walkouts in other parts of the country.

**Demand for Skilled Men.**

In some cities there was declared to be a demand for skilled workers, although the supply of common labor generally was declared to be larger than the demand. Some state labor department officials definitely stated that the unemployment crisis had been passed in their states and that a move toward normal conditions was in progress. Some localities reported that conditions already virtually were normal, but from most of the states reporting there was declared to be unemployment in many lines. Only in a few isolated instances, however, was it declared to be acute, and the general tenor of the statements was one of optimism, particularly with reference to the future.

A program of intense building activity and city and state improvement work was outlined in reports from virtually every state, and it was expected that many idle workers would find employment in a gigantic construction boom which was indicated from many sources.

**Monthly Records Broken.**

Monthly records of building activity kept by the American Contractor since 1914 were broken by the total valuation of building permits at leading cities for March, and the aggregate of \$202,254 for 120 cities was believed by that publication to be the largest for all time. The number of permits issued last month in those cities was 62,444.

As compared with March, 1921, when the permits numbered 53,315 and the valuation amounted to \$151,005,317, the gain in value was 98 per cent. New York established an unprecedented record of \$104,588,549. Chicago's permits were the largest in nine years, according to the Illinois department of labor.

Despite the handicap of unsettled labor conditions in some building trades. They amounted to \$19,333,900, an increase of \$12,033,800 over March of last year.

**Controversy in Chicago.**

The Chicago building controversy hinges on the Landis wage award, which several construction unions have refused to accept, and which there appears to be no present prospect of settlement.

Although in Kentucky the number of calls for farm labor was described as the smallest in years, Colorado reported inability to meet the demand for reliable farm workers. While no shortage of farm labor was indicated in the middle west, some states reported that there was work for everybody who wanted this type of employment, and Kansas declarations were that only good weather was needed to reduce unemployment to a minimum. Farm labor wages generally were around \$35 a month, with board and lodging.

Considerable unemployment was declared to exist among Pacific coast marine workers, with no indication of improvement.

The most adverse statement from a state employment head came from Louisiana, where F. E. Wood, commissioner of labor, declared that "the employment situation in Louisiana was bad." Mr. Wood said he esti-

mated 25,000 men were unemployed in that state, 7,000 of them in New Orleans.

A reaction in wages was noted in statements from several states, along with declarations that the efficiency of labor was increasing. Several states reported that the recent campaign of the American Legion to place former soldiers in positions had met with considerable success and helped materially to decrease unemployment.

Comments from some of the large industrial centers were encouraging. Detroit reported that unemployment in the automobile industry was 70 per cent of normal, while the general percentage of employment was 85 per cent of normal, as compared with 30 per cent a year ago.

Among the brightest reports were those from New Jersey, North Dakota, Ohio, Idaho, Utah and Nebraska, although they were accompanied in one instance by the warning that no outsiders were in demand. Nebraska was listed May 1, 1921, among the states with considerable unemployment, with 12,000 estimated as out of work. This year Frank A. Kennedy, secretary of the Nebraska state department of labor, said: "Nebraska will be enabled to take care of all its unemployed in another four weeks; state and federal agencies are beginning to have difficulty in filling calls for laborers; reports from the state indicate no unusual or serious conditions. He added, however: "Nebraska will need no outside labor, unless possibly some harvest hands late in the summer."

**Jobs in New Jersey.**

There is "a job now open for everybody who wants to work" in New Jersey, according to Russell Eldridge, federal director of employment in the state department of labor. He added that there is a shortage of skilled mechanics all over the state.

Joseph A. Kitchen, director of the North Dakota state federal employment agency, declared at Bismarck that next month there will not be a farm worker in the state who wants to work who will be out of a job. Mrs. M. B. Rowe, in charge of the Fargo state federal employment agency, declared that there was no acute unemployment problem in North Dakota, and that the state continued to absorb calls for labor from the south and east. The demand is almost entirely for farm labor, she added.

In Idaho, where it was estimated 12,000 were unemployed May 1, 1921, unemployment has virtually become a minus quantity. Normal conditions by June were predicted in Utah.

**Shortage in Predicted.**

The belief that before summer is over there will be a shortage of all kinds of labor was expressed by E. C. Sciple, superintendent of the city employment bureau at Cleveland. Employers at Cleveland are advertising for skilled labor.

Estimates on the number of unemployed were received from semi-official sources in the following states:

| State         | Unemp.           | Pop.       |
|---------------|------------------|------------|
| New York      | 601,000          | 10,385,227 |
| Pennsylvania  | 157,200          | 5,720,017  |
| Massachusetts | 225,000          | 2,852,256  |
| Ohio          | 100,000          | 3,750,204  |
| Iowa          | 20,000           | 2,404,021  |
| Louisiana     | 26,000           | 1,798,600  |
| Alabama       | 20,000           | 2,028,283  |
| Oklahoma      | 12,000 to 15,000 | 2,337,885  |
| Tennessee     | 10,000           | 445,063    |
| New Hampshire | 10,000           | 1,709,257  |
| Kansas        | 10,000           | 1,444,961  |
| Nebraska      | 6,000 to 14,000  | 954,397    |
| Rhode Island  | 4,000            | 77,407     |
| Nevada        | 4,000            | 77,407     |
| Colorado      | 5,000            | 930,029    |
| Oregon        | 3,000            | 758,830    |
| Wyoming       | 2,000            | 104,402    |

**Strikers Are Excluded.**

Figures for Pennsylvania exclude 300,000 persons reported idle on ac-

count of the coal strike; those for Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Rhode Island exclude, respectively, 25,000 and 25,000 and 16,000 persons affected by textile strikes and shutdowns. The maximum total for Maryland includes persons without employment who were working during war-time expansion, but who are not really dependent upon employment.

Improvement in various states is reported as follows:

**Delaware.**—Applications at federal employment bureau, Wilmington, drop from 250-300 daily to 10-15 daily.

**Illinois.**—Ratio of applicants to jobs as reported by free employment offices: March, 1922, 112.4 to 100; February, 1922, 269.7 to 100; March, 1921, 216.2 to 100.

**Kansas.**—Number of unemployed reduced at least 2,000 during March, according to John H. Crawford, labor commissioner of the Kansas industrial court.

**California.**—Total of unemployment 7 to 10 per cent less than at this time a year ago, according to federal and state labor officials.

**40 Per Cent Improvement.**  
Ohio.—Conditions improved 40 per cent in last year; placements by employment offices during first quarter of 1922 46 per cent more than during same period last year, according to W. J. Biebschneider, federal director of labor.

**Oklahoma.**—Unemployment lessened one-third to one-half since the middle of February, according to Claude E. Connally, state commissioner of labor.

**Wisconsin.**—Fifty per cent more persons placed by employment offices in March than in February.

**Reports by sections and states follow:**  
East and Southeast New York.—While no official state statistics on the number of unemployed were available, it was estimated by per-

sons conversant with the situation that about 600,000 persons in New York would be unemployed May 1.

However, 300,000 more persons will be employed on that date than in August, 1921, which was the month of greatest unemployment, according to the estimate of statisticians of the state department of labor.

**Building Almost Normal.**  
New Jersey.—Building is about normal in all parts of the state, according to Russell Eldridge, federal director of employment in the state department of labor. Farm labor is scarce, he said. Business is improving north of Trenton. The southern part of the state is returning to normal conditions more slowly. The potteries of Trenton are being opened at about 90 per cent of normal and the steel plants at about 70 per cent. Rubber mills are working on three shifts.

**Delaware.**—The building trade is noticeably reviving. Throughout the state there is a demand for farm labor and for workers in the canneries. In Wilmington it was estimated that the large manufacturing industries were employing working forces from

75 to 90 per cent of normal. There is continued demand for plumbers, plasterers, skilled carpenters and high-class machinists.

**Massachusetts.**—State officials in close touch with the labor situation estimated the probable number of unemployed May 1 as 24 per cent of the wage earners. The unemployed in Boston alone will number approximately 37,000, according to the estimate of the state free employment bureau at that city.

**Rhode Island Better.**  
Rhode Island.—The situation, exclusive of the textile strike, is fairly encouraging. Deputy Commissioner of Labor Christopher M. Dunn believes. The greatest unemployment aside from the textile industry is found in the machine and jewelry trades.

**Maine.**—Roscoe A. Eddy, commissioner of labor, said that advice received from manufacturers showed a general improvement in business in Maine in the last few months and a belief that conditions would continue to improve. It was estimated that 30 to 40 per cent of the 12,000 boot and shoe workers were unemployed.

**Virtually all of the 15,000 workers**

in woolen mills and all but 10 or 15 per cent of the 11,000 cotton mill operatives in the state were at work. Between 80 and 85 per cent of the 15,000 persons engaged in the pulp and paper business were estimated as employed, but the conditions there were

(Continued on Eighteenth Page.)

**Business Property**

**For Sale**

**Store and Apartment**

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**Sacrifice Price**

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**Charles Connor**

**203 D St. N.E.**

**Phone Lincoln 7075-J.**

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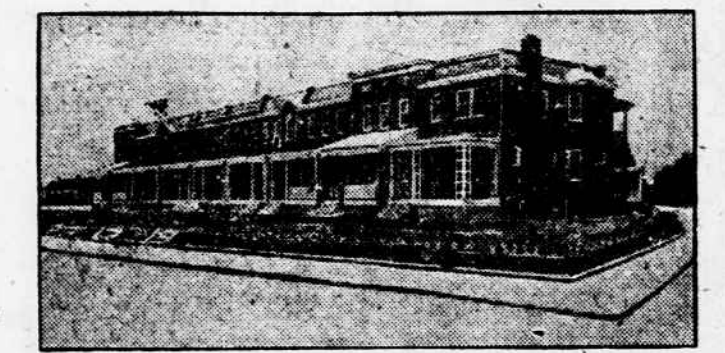
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Inspect Today or Sunday  
Open Until 8 P.M.

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## The Corner House

1501 Massachusetts Ave.  
Southeast

—is the last one of this group for sale

Just think of its splendid location—on two wide thoroughfares. Six rooms and bath; sleeping porch; front porch and kitchen porch. Every modern convenience—hot-water heat, separate heater for hot water, gas range, electric lights, big closets, BUILT-IN GARAGE.

It's a gem of a home—and a wonderful value at the price. Easy terms can be arranged. Open for inspection every day and evening—representative on premises.

Remember—only this one remaining.

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1514 K Street Phone Main 4846

## REAL ESTATE SALESMEN WANTED

Growing firm offers opportunity to experienced salesman with car. Must know city and be able to submit references as to ability and integrity. Leads furnished. Replies treated as confidential.

Address Box 204-L, Star Office 18

## Fifty-Two Under Construction—More Than Half Already Sold!

SAMPLE HOUSE

817 Longfellow St. N.W.

Tapestry brick homes, 6 well proportioned rooms; deep lot to 15-ft. alley; hot-water heat, electricity, tile bath, built-in fixtures, oak floors, exceptional closet space; kitchen equipped with china cupboard and large pantry, containing built-in refrigerator.

Open Daily and Sunday Until 9 P.M.

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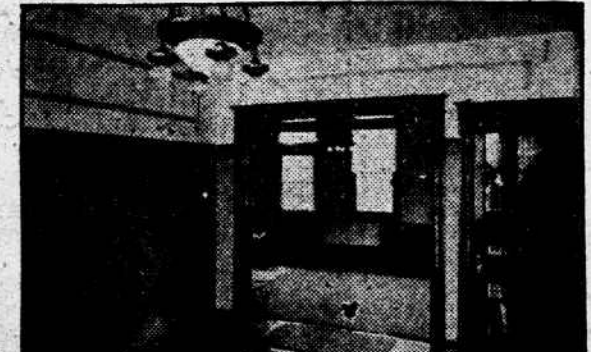
\$8,350

\$8,850

Terms: \$1,000 cash; balance \$75 per month, including all interest

Terms: \$1,200 cash; balance \$75 per month, including all interest

A Playground for the Children in the Middle of the Square



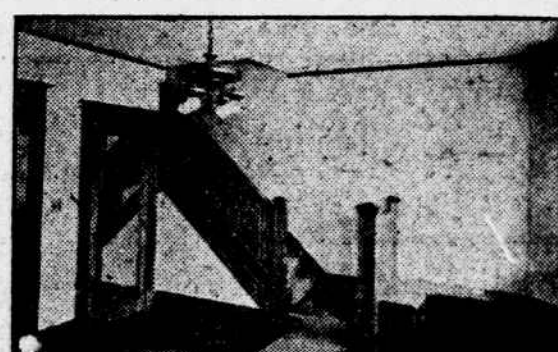
Dining room, with built-in china closet, viewing spacious living room

Take 14th Street Car marked "Takoma" or 9th Street car to Kennedy Street and Georgia Ave. Walk one square north to Longfellow Street and one square east to 9th street.

**Wm. S. Phillips**

Realtor-BUILDER

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Phone Main 4600



View of living room and entrance hall

## OTHERS GETTING HOMES—YOU CAN, TOO

MOUNT IDA

17 MINUTES' RIDE, ONE FARE

THE RENT YOU PAY WILL BUY A HOME

Come Out Sunday—See for Yourself

For Small Cash Payment We Will Finance and Build. YOUR HOME Ready for Occupancy In 75 Days

ON YOUR OWN SELECT LOT AT BEAUTIFUL

MOUNT IDA

17 Minutes' Ride on the Alexandria Electric Cars From Post Office Department—ONE FARE

\$10 DOWN AND BUYS A LOT

MOUNT IDA is ideally located in the beautiful Virginia foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains, on a very high elevation overlooking the historic Potomac River. This property has only recently been purchased, but it contains all modern improvements, such as sidewalks and streets, water and electricity, sewerage, schools and church and shade trees.

**Features.** Very accessible to the best suburban car service around Washington, or by beautiful driveway, known as Mount Vernon Boulevard or Lee Highway. Commutation fare 10 cents a trip to Washington.

**To Get There.** To reach property on electric cars, take Alexandria cars at 12th and Penn. Ave., and after 17 minutes' ride get off at Mount Ida station. By auto over highway bridge, turn to right on Mount Vernon Boulevard and drive 3 1/2 miles to sign marked Mount Ida.

**Come Out Sunday.**—or today, if you like, let our representatives show you over the property. On the grounds every day, including Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 6 P.M.

**H. B. TERRETT** AGENT  
631 Pa. Ave. N.W., Room 9. Phone Main 2090

